

Color: Vertex pale with faint spots along margin. A small dark brown spot behind each ocellus and close to the eye near its middle. A semicircular brown line passes through this spot and is open at basal margin. Pronotum mottled with darker brown. Scutellum with basal angles dark brown. Elytra pale brown marked with dark brown spots and whitish blotches. Veins dark brown and four large brown spots on costal margin, an elongated spot on corium and a few smaller spots on outer clavus. Face pale brown with darker brown markings.

*Genitalia*: Male plates unique in type. They are concavely excavated from inner margin at about two-thirds their length then produced to form pointed apices on the outer margins. Style elongate, narrow, tapered to a narrow blunt apex. Aedeagus with a long basal process extending dorsally and caudally. The main portion of aedeagus is long and rather narrow, extending dorso caudally with a pair of separated styles at apex. The ventro caudal style is the longer and both project caudally as a continuation at the apex. Just before the apex a curious flap-like structure arises which extends basally along the aedeagus and is pointed at the apex. On the opposite side and a little anterior a slender style-like process arises which is twisted and then extends basally.

Holotype male collected at Vergel, Chiapas, May 19, 1935, by Dr. A. Dampf (M. F. 4207).

The large size and the bizarre genital structures mark this as a unique form among this group of closely related species.

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#### FOUR NEW AMERICAN TINGITIDAE (Hemiptera)

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The present paper contains the descriptions of four new tingitids. The types have been deposited as indicated under each species.

##### ***Amblystira dozieri***, new species

Separated from *A. fuscitarsis* Champion by its smaller size, wider elytra at base, mostly biseriate costal area, and less tumid pronotum. Antennae rather slender, finely pilose, pale testaceous, the tip of last segment fuscous; segment I very short, scarcely thicker or longer than II; III less than twice as long as IV, the latter long. Head short, black, unarmed; eyes blackish, large. Rostrum testaceous, extending beyond middle of mesosternum; laminae dark, widely separated on meso- and metasternum.

Pronotum black, coarsely pitted, tricarinate, the median carina slightly more elevated. Elytra widest near base, distinctly narrowed posteriorly, completely overlapping behind in repose; costal area moderately wide, biseriate at base, uniseriate at middle and uni- or biseriate in widest part, the areolae in uniseriate

portion distinctly larger, the color, except for transverse fuscous band in front of middle, testaceous, the areolae hyaline; subcostal area biscriate, the veins dark fuscous; discoidal area not reaching middle of elytra, narrowed posteriorly, widest beyond middle, there triseriate, the veins dark fuscous; sutural area becoming more widely areolate apically, the veins dark fuscous, the areolae clear. Legs slender, pale testaceous.

Type (male) and 2 paratypes, Hinch, Haiti, W.I., collected by H. L. Dozier. Type in U. S. Natl. Museum.

**Pleseobyrsa parana**, new species

Very similar to *P. atratarsis* D. & H. but much smaller and with the lateral margins of elytra much less rounded. Color and markings very similar to *atratarsis*, the areolae smaller. Antennae moderately long, testaceous, beset with long bristly hairs; segment IV long, scarcely thickened, not darkened. Elytra broad, the margins beset with moderately long slender spines; costal area very wide, five to six areolae deep, the outer margin nearly straight; subcostal area broad, more closely areolated; discoidal area large, moderately elevated, six areolae deep in widest part, somewhat narrowed at apex, the outer boundary highest beyond middle. Pronotum slightly convex, finely pitted, areolate behind, tricarinate; lateral carinae short, present on anterior lobe, terminating before calli, parallel; median carina long, slightly more elevated; paranota shaped as in *atratarsis*. Legs testaceous, the tarsi not or only slightly darkened.

Type (male), allotype (female), and 45 paratypes, Belem, Para, Braz., Oct. 3, 1938, collected by Hambleton and Sauer. Type in Drake Collection.

**Gargaphia shelfordi**, new species

This species may be easily separated from other Mexican species of *Gargaphia* Stål by its small size, wide costal area, elevated carinae and clothing of fine hairs.

Small, testaceous, with three or four transverse nervures of costal area infuscate; head and pronotum brownish, the hind triangular projection of latter testaceous. Head smooth, with five, very long, slender, testaceous spines. Antennae yellowish brown, beset with rather short, bristly hairs, the terminal segment infuscate; segment III less than three times the length of IV. Rostrum almost extending to transverse laminae. Body beneath brown, clothed with rather short, golden hair. Legs testaceous, slender, beset with rather short, bristly hairs.

Pronotum moderately convex, clothed with fine, rather short, golden hair, the triangular portion areolate. Margins of elytra, paranota and carinae beset with rather short, golden hair, the nervures with similar erect hairs. Hood small, sharply raised to a point near the middle, somewhat compressed laterally. Carinae foliaceous, areolate; lateral carinae raised anteriorly. The three areolae in front largest; median carina low in front, thence raised to center of disc

and then gradually lowered to apex of triangular process. Paranota broad, moderately reflexed, widest opposite humeral angles, there triseriate. Elytra rather broad, not divaricating posteriorly, the outer margins broadly rounded, the tips not widely separated; costal area broad, mostly triseriate, quadriseriate in widest part; subcostal area narrow, mostly biseriate, uniseriate behind, discoidal area about reaching middle of elytra, narrowed at base and apex, widest beyond middle, there four areolae deep; sutural area widely reticulated. All areolae hyaline. Length, 2.90 mm.; width, 1.25 mm.

Type (male) and 1 paratype, Victoria, Tamp., Mexico, on shrub, December 30, 1943, V. E. Shelford, named in honor of Dr. Shelford, who has greatly increased our knowledge of animal ecology. Type in Drake Collection.

***Corythucha compta*, new species**

Very similar to *C. hispida* Uhler, but much larger, with stouter spines and wider costal area. Moderately large, whitish testaceous, the pronotum somewhat stramineous, the tips of spines black. Pronotum moderately convex, the hind portion triangular, long, whitish; median carina longer than hood, rather low, uniseriate, attached in front at base of hood, the areolae moderately larger lateral carinae distinctly raised anteriorly, areolate, not extending as far forward as base of hood.

Hood strongly constricted behind middle, the anterior portion very narrow, extending a little beyond apex of head, the hind portion not as high as wide, inflated. Margins of elytra and paranota, some of the veins of hood, carinae, paranota and elytra armed with erect spines. Elytra broadly constricted, not strongly narrowed posteriorly, the tumid elevation rather small, inflated, spinose; costal area wide, triseriate, the margins beset with numerous spines. Antennae testaceous, clothed with long hairs, testaceous, the terminal segment dark. Rostrum dark brown, extending to intermediate coxae.

Length, 4.10 mm.; width, 2.15 mm.

Type (male), allotype (female) and 15 paratypes, La Jolla, Calif., May 10, 1931, C. H. Hicks; 2 paratypes, San Diego, Calif., Aug. 5, 1915, E. P. Van Duzee. Type in Drake Collection.

This species has been confused with *C. hispida* Uhler. The latter is smaller, with elytra distinctly narrowed posteriorly, narrower costal area and longer and slenderer marginal spines. Also, the erect spines on veins are a little more numerous.

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